7: Gulick E-5 (1952) 1955 ME1 Lebanon ME1

Lebanon was chosen for this study because of the writer's interest in the country itself and because he had undertaken preliminary research on it. It must be noted that Lebanon has a number of characteristics which tend to differentiate it somewhat from its neighbors: it has been a refuge area for various religious sects, half of its population is Christian, it is one of the most intensively acculturated of the Arabic-speaking countries, it is not the headquarters of any nomadic tribes as such, and it is primarily a country of agricultural villages and urban seaport centers. Urban studies in Lebanon, or in any other Middle East country, will be of tremendous value and importance, but they must be based on as thorough as possible an understanding of village life. This is because so many city dwellers were village born and bred. Furthermore, urban studies in the Middle East should probably be undertaken by teams of researchers which include other social scientists in addition to anthropologists. A village study is therefore the most suitable type of research for a single anthropologist in Lebanon.

This work attempts to do two things: (1) to present as detailed a description as possible of the culture-in-change of a Lebanese village; (2) to isolate the major themes in the traditional culture and in the change process, and to present a theoretical scheme which serves to give some form and meaning to the observed phenomena.

In line with this purpose, there are two parts to the work. Part I is a descriptive analysis of the village culture as of the time of investigation. This is the way the people lived it and the way it was observed. Probably there is nothing unusual in the categories into which this material is divided for presentation. However, a note on them is in order. There can be little disagreement with Bateson's suggestion (1935, p. 179) that such categories as "religion," "social life," and "economics," lead to serious difficulties in the study of other cultures, especially when the concepts behind their use are directly applicable only to the investigator's own culture. Involved in this problem is the fact, brought into clear focus by the functionalists, that the elements of culture and society are, by and large, interdependent. One cannot, therefore, get very far into the discussion of such an inclusive category as "religion," for example, without soon becoming involved in questions of "economics" and "social life," as well as "ritual."

Afif Tannous has analyzed the Middle East village quite handily in terms of three major categories: "Land," "Religion," and "Kinship Organization" (1944). These he considers to be the major themes in village life. The present writer does not follow this conceptualization in Part I, although he does draw upon it in Part II. Tannous's categories of Land and Kinship Organization are approximately covered in two separate chapters, but phenomena all of which could be subsumed under Religion are discussed separately, for reasons which should become clear. Categorical lines must be drawn somewhere if system is to be used, as it must be. The problem is to define categories in such a way that there is no undue repetition and yet so that the interdependent, or overlapping nature of cultural elements is given recognition. The arrangement of Part I is an attempt to achieve these ends.

8:Fei and Klat S-4 (1951-52)1954 ME1 Lebanon ME1

THE BALANCE OF PAYMENTS OF LEBANON IN 1951 AND 1952

Definitions and Method

000 A country's balance of payments represents a record of its international economic and financial transactions during a given period.

The concept of these transactions is of course very elastic and numerous definitions and classifications have been suggested. The most elaborate are those of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), and they are gaining wide acceptance among nations. In Lebanon, however, it would be impossible to follow closely the Fund's concepts and suggested classifications, mainly because of the inadequacy of Government statistics. Besides, even if all the needed data were available, it is doubtful whether as detailed a record as the one proposed by the Fund would be really meaningful to Lebanon today. The primary need is for a much less sophisticated schedule; in a country where no study of the balance of payments has ever been made, either by the Government or by private institutions, it appears that the main aim of any attempt in that direction at this time should be simply to present in as clear a form as possible the country's major international receipts and payments and to explain financing procedures.

121 However, and mainly in order to achieve a certain comparability of data and to profit to the utmost from available publications, it was felt that as few departures as possible should be allowed from the now internationally accepted classification. Therefore, the procedure followed in this study is basically that of the IMF's Abbreviated Balance of Payments schedule,[1] adapted to Lebanon's particular conditions and requirements. The general scope of the study is shown in the following schema:-

1 International Monetary Fund, *Balance of Payments Manual*, January 1950, Reprinted Oct. 1950, Washington D.C., U.S.A.

P.1

[21] I. Goods and Services.
- A. Merchandise
- B. Non-Monetary Gold
- C. Foreign Travel
- D. Transport and Insurance
- E. Investment Income
- F. Government Expenditures (not included elsewhere)
- G. Miscellaneous Services

II. Donations and Capital Movements.
- A. Emigrants' Remittances and Transfers
- B. Charitable and Cultural Institutions
- C. Government
- D. Capital Movements

III. Compensatory Financial Operations.

[127] Whenever possible, use has been made of available official information, after suitable corrections and adjustments. Very often, however, the lack of data in various sectors of the economy has necessitated private inquiries which sometimes took the form of supplementary independent surveys. Thus a five-month survey was made of the important summer resort industry, *estivage*, and of tourist expenditures.

[439] The years 1951 and 1952 have been chosen for purposes of this study, as they constitute the only twelve-month periods for which there are complete trade figures for Lebanon alone and for which final government budget accounts are available. Prior to March 1950, Lebanon formed a customs union with Syria, and trade returns of the two countries were combined. The lack of proper records makes it impossible to estimate even approximately the share of each country at that time in total exports and imports. When the customs union was terminated on March 13th, 1950, Lebanon established its own customs, started recording its commercial transactions and embarked on an independent trade and exchange policy. This development makes a preliminary computation of Lebanon's balance of payments not only possible but also necessary if the effects of the new policy are to be properly appraised.

128 The results obtained in this study have been summarized in the following tables in both abridged and standard forms. An

9:Lebanon G-5 (1952)1953 ME1 Lebanon ME1

PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

121 This is the first of a projected series of reports on the agricultural economy of Lebanon by the Rural Statistical Surveys Office. The Project is a joint cooperative effort by the Ministry of National Economy and the Technical Cooperation Service to investigate and report on the economic aspects of rural Lebanon.

This special report was prepared specifically to aid technicians connected with the Kasmie Rural Improvement Project. Because of time and other limitations the following material must be considered to be in the nature of a reconnaissance report. Plans are now under way to make an agricultural census which will provide more accurate data.

Personnel of the Rural Statistical Surveys Office, under the direction of the Ministry of National Economy, participated in collecting the field data for this report. The authors analyzed these data and prepared this report as collaborators with the Surveys Office.

They wish to express their appreciation to Mr. Nsouli, Director General of the Ministry of National Economy; Mr. Hazarabedian, Director of the Central Statistical Office, Ministry of National Economy; Mr. Asad Nasr, Chief Statistician; and all of the technicians who aided in this study. Particular thanks are due to the mukhtars (mayors) of the villages included, since it was they who furnished the information upon which this report is based.

13: Ritther S-4 (no date) 1932 ME1 Lebanon ME1

PREFACE

121 The following study of municipal government and administration in the Lebanese Republic is merely a brief descriptive treatment of the structural and procedural organization of local government. It has grown out of the need for illustrative material concerning the problems of the Near East in teaching courses in Political Science. The study is brief and virtually confined to an exposition of the structure and forms of procedure rather than a critical analysis of its working. It has been handicapped by the fact that practically nothing has appeared on the subject, in any language, while the original sources have been difficult to secure, and by the further fact that official statistics are as yet inadequate and not always reliable. It is hoped that the present study may, in time, be extended to include an examination into the working of the system.

121 114 From its nature the study is largely based on an analysis of the laws and decrees relating to local government, but this has been supplemented by visits to a number of municipalities and villages of varying degrees of importance and by interviews with government officials and private citizens well versed in local affairs. No attempt has been made to go into the detailed history of local government under the pre-existing Turkish regime, but reference has been made to important changes as well as to differences between the system in the Lebanon and that of the Mandatory Power. All the main provisions of the fundamental law have been cited in the text though some receive only a brief treatment with no mention of the details of the procedure. To facilitate use as a reference, footnote references have been made to the individual articles of the basic laws and certain statistics and tables have been included as appendices.

It is a pleasure to acknowledge the courteous treatment received at the hands of the Minister of the Interior, Moussa Bey Namour, and of his assistants in that Department as well as the friendly reception usually accorded by municipal and local officials on the occasion of visits to various localities.

15: Boyd and Boyd D-5 (1937) 1941 ME1 Lebanon ME1

BLOOD GROUPS AND INBREEDING IN SYRIA

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121 The anthropology of the Near East is an intricate subject, but in view of the significance of the region for the prehistoric and early historic development of man, it is of importance. Rather than attempting to labor a point probably already conceded by most readers, we may simply refer to the remarks on this subject of Kappers and Parr ('34), Field ('35), Keith ('35), and Shanklin ('38).

Knowledge of the physical anthropology of this region, as Shanklin ('36) points out, is meager. In particular, few studies of characteristics known to be inherited in a definite way, such as "taste-blindness", or blood groups, have been made (compare Boyd, '39 b). We believe that our study (carried out in 1937 when one of us held a Guggenheim fellowship) on the incidence of the M,N types was the first to be made in the region covered by us.

121 We were particularly anxious to determine the blood groups of the Bedouin, previously tested for A and B by Shanklin ('35 b), and reported to be very high in group O, thus resembling some North American Indian tribes. Our results on the Bedouin tested by us did not support this picture (Boyd and Boyd, '38; Kayssi, Boyd and Boyd, '38), and we therefore desired to test also some villagers for comparison. Boarij seemed of special interest because it was known to represent a highly inbred population, and because a thorough sociological survey was being carried out there by Miss Anne Fuller. Meshghara was of interest as a typical mountain village, part Christian and part Moslem. We wished to test some Arme-

15: Boyd and Boyd D-S (1937) 1941 MH Lebanon MH

nians because the M,N frequencies had never been reported for this ethnic group. Our attempt to test the Druze, a special religious group, unfortunately never reached in a large enough sample to have any value, but the results are presented for the sake of completeness.

Our blood group results on two tribes of Syrian Bedouin have already been reported (Boyd and Boyd, '36). The other Syrian results are reported here. They include tests on about 131 individuals from Beeriji, 306 from Meshghara (both towns in the Lebanon), 329 Armenians living in Beyrouth and nearby Ghazir, and an insignificant sample of Druze from 'Aleidiya, not far from 'Aley, on the way up from Beyrouth to Dammeron. In addition to determining the blood groups and types, we also recorded in a rough way degrees of hair, eye, and skin pigmentation, looked for hair on the second phalanx of the fingers, and tested for taste reaction to phenyl-thio-carbamide. These results are also presented.

Methods of preparation of the sera we used have been presented previously (Boyd, '29 a). Groupings were carried out by the test-tube method, as recommended by Landsteiner and by Schiff (compare Boyd and Boyd, '27; Boyd, '29 b). In each day's set-up bloods of known type were included, to check the activity of the sera. The anti-B, -M, and -N sera were preserved with acriflavine, and the anti-A with brilliant green, as recommended by Rosenthal (Boyd, '29 a). They were transported in stoppered bottles in a tin box, protected with rubber pads, which was kept on ice as much of the time as possible.

Taste reactions to phenyl-thio-carbamide were tested by means of filter paper impregnated with the substance, as described by Parr, one of the first to call attention to the anthropological significance of taste reactions to this compound.

We framed our questions to the subjects with considerable care, and frequently used blank paper to check the honesty of replies. We found our smattering of Arabic in general sufficient for this work, so that it was not necessary to depend upon interpreters for the patient's reaction to the test substance. The subjects were always asked to compare the taste, if they perceived one, to that of a substance known to them, and if